FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 167 *26 August 1983*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Contadora, C.A. Ministers Meeting Set for 7 Sep A 1
Contadora Deputy Ministers Open Meeting in Panama A 2

ARGENTINA

Note of 'Concern' Presented to Chilean Embassy B 1
UCR Deplores Handling of Falklands War Report B 1
HERALD Cites Another Report on Falklands War [26 Aug] B 1
Judge Orders Arrest of Customs Director B 3
Economic Cabinet Anticipates Possible Scandal B 3
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 24 Aug]
Foreign Minister Signs Trade Agreement With PRC B 4
Peronist Presidential Candidate Virtually Set B 4
Deadline for Submitting Candidate Lists Extended B 5
Archbishop Bans Priests From Political Actions B 5
Briefs: Industry, Mining Under Secretaries; B 5
Formosa Development Loan

BOLIVIA

President Swears In New Cabinet Ministers C 1

CHILE

Fifth Day of Protest Called for 8 September E 1
Official Warns PRODEN To Hold 'Orderly' Rally E 1
Havana Reports Protest Riots, Censures Pinochet E 1
Judge Denies Seguel's Request To Travel Abroad E 2
Seguel Discusses Opposition to Government E 2
[Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA 21 Aug]

ECUADOR

Esmeraldas Crowd Attacks Governor's Residence G 1
Briefs: Petroleum Sales G 1

URUGUAY

100 Demonstrators Detained, 80 Others Released K 1
Against Military Regime K 1
Protest Hunger Strike K 1
Briefs: Finnish Ambassador Presents Credentials; K 1
British Ambassador Departs;
Lebanese Ambassador Farewell Interview

MEXICO

Silva in U.S. To Renegotiate $11.3 Billion of Debt M 1
Costa Rica Seeks Foreign Debt Refinancing M 1
Nuevo Leon Governor Stresses Need for Unity M 1
PRI Reviews Oaxaca State Election Victory M 2

PANAMA

National Guard Pledges Neutrality in Elections N 1
Briefs: Alvarez Martinez Decorated N 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Kissinger Commission To Arrive in Mid-September P 1
Minister on Debt of Other C. American Nations P 1

EL SALVADOR

COPREFA Reports Death of Italian Citizen P 1
Former Terrorist Confirms Massacre of Soldiers P 2
Army Foils Terrorist Ambush in San Diego P 3
30-40 Guerrillas Killed in Chichontepec Sweep P 3
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 25 Aug]
Zamora Views Talk With Stone, Military Situation P 4
FMLN's Aguinada on Negotiations P 7
Havana Reports Arrival of 'U.S. Mercenaries' P 9
Venceremos on 'Yankee Mercenaries' P 10
Venceremos Explains Aim of FMLN Sabotage P 10

GUATEMALA

Claims to Belizean Territory May Be Expanded P 10
[PRENSA LIBRE 25 Aug]
Station Sees No Real Change in Government P 11

HONDURAS

Work Team Analyzes Commission's Activities P 12
Communications Secretary Resigns Over PLH Election P 12
Havana Reports Plans for U.S. Military Base P 13
Army Captures Guerrillas in Olancho Department P 13

NICARAGUA

Specter Ends Visit, Calls Talks 'Fruitful' P 14
DPRK Foreign Minister Meets With Daniel Ortega P 14

CSSR Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives, Gives Aid P 15
New Honduran Ambassador Presents Credentials P 15
Tariff Disagreements Discussed With Honduras P 15
PSC Withdraws From State Council Commission P 16
Parties React to Withdrawal P 16
Captured Contra Says Forces Have U.S. Aircraft P 17
Ciudad Sandino Inhabitants Repel Somozist Attack P 17
Briefs: GDR Medicine P 17

CUBA

Former State Department Official Cited on U.S. Policy Q 1
Commentary Links Ultraright With U.S. Government Q 1
Malmierca, Olszowski Give Speeches in Warsaw Q 2
Rizo Alvarez Visits Cooperative During GDR Visit Q 2
Benefits of Student Scholarship Program Lauded Q 3

GUYANA

Fifth Biennial PNC Congress Issues Statements T 1
Amends Party Constitution T 1
Accuses U.S. of 'Economic Aggression' T 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

COLOMBIA

Mexican Embassy Occupied by Amnestied Guerrillas V 1

PARAGUAY

Twenty-Four Detainees End Fast, Others Continue V 1
[ABC COLOR 23 Aug]

PERU

Havana Cites Former Leaders on Generals, Rebels V 1

SURINAME

News Agency To Receive TASS English Newscast V 2

CONTADORA, C.A. MINISTERS MEETING SET FOR 7 SEP

PA251851 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado III has announced that, even though Mexico and Honduras have not yet confirmed their attendance, the next meeting of the Contadora Group and the five Central American foreign ministers will be held on 7 September.

Amado announced that a meeting of deputy foreign ministers of the Contadora Group -- Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama -- will be held here in Panama to make more progress on the statements and studies by the Contadora Group to achieve peace in Central America. When asked if he agreed with expanding the membership of the Contadora Group, Amado said:

[Begin recording] [Amado] There are two matters I would very much keep in mind in this regard: First, admitting other countries -- which might be highly qualified and have demonstrated great dedication as well as a peaceful stance -- in order to bolster our efforts would definitely slow us down, because we would have to bring them up-to-date on all past actions. Second, the group should not become so big that we would unintentionally create another OAS.

We are handling matters at a subregional level. If and when this subregional effort weakens and loses the effectiveness it has maintained in the last few months, then we could resort to such forums as the OAS and, subsequently, as a last resort, the United Nations.

[Station reporter Rene Hernandez] Do you feel the Contadora Group has been weakened or become stronger recently?

[Amado] I think it has grown stronger. I think the results of the last meeting demonstrate this. It was evident in the parties' ability to reach understanding, the dialogue mechanism, the clarity and effectiveness with which issues were handled, the interest in defining positions, and the very fact that there is 80-percent agreement on issues. These are positive factors that consolidate and reinforce Contadora's position.

[Hernandez] Mr Minister, a final question. What date has been set for the next ministerial meeting of the Contadora Group?

[Amado] We expect it to take place on 7 September. We have already received confirmation from some foreign ministers who are prepared and available to attend on that date. There remain two or three countries that have not yet said they can attend during that week.

[Hernandez] Which two or three countries?

[Amado] I do not think we have confirmation yet from Honduras or Mexico. However, most others have already confirmed.

[Hernandez] And Guatemala?

[Amado] Guatemala has already sent confirmation. [end recording]

CONTADORA DEPUTY MINISTERS OPEN MEETING IN PANAMA

PA260345 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2149 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Panama City, 24 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The deputy foreign ministers of the Contadora Group (Panama, Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela) opened "an eminently technical working meeting" in this capital this afternoon as part of the contacts being carried out to achieve peace in Central America, according to sources at the Panamanian Foreign Ministry.

Deputy Foreign Ministers Ricardo Valero (Mexico), Osvaldo Paz Pomares (Venezuela), and Julio Londono Paredes (Colombia) are holding a closed-door meeting at the Foreign Ministry with their Panamanian counterpart, Jose Maria Cabrera.

It has been learned that their main task will be to prepare the next Contadora foreign ministers meeting with their Central American counterparts, which is scheduled for the firsthalf of September.

Upon his arrival in this capital, the Mexican deputy foreign secretary asserted that border incidents, increased arms trafficking, and the presence of foreign military advisers are the main obstacles to the Contadora Group's work.

Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado pointed out that "Contadora" is becoming stronger, because during their last meeting (on 30 July) it was clear that there is now a greater capacity for reaching an understanding.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman told ACAN-EFE that the deputy foreign ministers do not have a specific agenda and will continue their conference tomorrow, Friday.

NOTE OF 'CONCERN' PRESENTED TO CHILEAN EMBASSY

PY251640 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1525 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Aug (NA) -- Argentina expressed its "concern" today to the Chilean Government over the recent incidents that took place around Snipe Island in the Beagle Channel.

A high-ranking Foreign Ministry source has stated that a note was presented to the Chilean Embassy in Argentina expressing the "concern of the Argentine Government so that the climate appropriate for the papal mediation be maintained" in the dispute for the Beagle Channel. The source stated that "it is not a note of protest," but only a note "dealing with some incidents that took place recently in the southern waters near Snipe Island."

UCR DEPLORES HANDLING OF FALKLANDS WAR REPORT

PY260158 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2040 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Aug (DYN) -- The Executive Board of the UCR [Radical Civic Union] National Committee headed by Raul Alfonsin today made public a declaration stating that "it is unacceptable that the misinformation imposed on the people during the war with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands should now be compounded by the stubborn concealment of political, military, and diplomatic responsibilities incurred during the conflict."

The declaration notes that "as in many other events which have dramatically punctuated the political affairs of the Argentines, the military regime continues hiding the truth about and dodging its responsibilities for the military defeat in the Malvinas, one of the events which has jarred most and will continue to jar for decades the consciousness of our people.

It continues to say that "the unquestionable right to our islands was used by a dying regime as an instrument to obtain a consensus, and the result of such irresponsibility is there for all to see."

The UCR declaration points out that "the report, which we learned about through press leaks and which up to now has not been publicly acknowledged by the Armed Forces as an institution, represents another instance of the practice of secrecy, a practice alien to democracy."

The declaration maintains that "the serious charges made in the report on an event which caused Argentine blood to be spilled and our strategic situation in the southern zone to be seriously complicated demand prompt, credible, and public clarification by the national authorities." It concludes by saying that "any other procedure would imply another affront to public opinion and to the memory of our combatants, dead or alive."

HERALD CITES ANOTHER REPORT ON FALKLANDS WAR

PY260054 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 26 Aug 83 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) The armed forces emerged from the Malvinas war last year "with mutual resentments and differences greater than the ones they had before (the conflict)," according to a second report attributed to the Joint Forces Commission investigating Argentine action during the war.

The text, published by the daily newspaper LA VOZ yesterday, also said that the occupation of the islands should have been postponed, and cited as a mistake the failure to accept resolution 502 of the United Nations Security Council, "which would have implied the end of military operations and the beginning of negotiations from a relatively more favourable position for our country."

LA VOZ also printed on Tuesday what it said was the summary of a report by the commission, according to which the prime responsibility for the defeat in the war was placed on former President Leopoldo Galtieri and the two other junta members of the day, Navy Chief Jorge Anaya and Air Force Commander Basilio Lami Dozo.

The newspaper said that yesterday's report was only a working paper written two months ago by the commission's chairman, General Benjamin Rattenbach. Rattenbach confirmed that the report was genuine, but declined further comment.

However, the joint commission issued a statement yesterday saying that it had not issued the report. It added that it is now putting the final touches on a finished report of its findings. Once completed, the report will be sent to the military junta.

LA VOZ said the military report published yesterday was a further expanded analysis of a summary published the day before on Argentina's handling of the Malvinas conflict. The latest report repeated criticism of the planning and coordination of Argentine defence of the islands against British attack.

It also attacked Argentine military leaders of that time for not pursuing peace negotiations more seriously, especially when it became evident that Britain would recapture the islands.

The report said Argentina's occupation of the Malvinas was hastily planned and, as a result, the Armed Forces did not have enough time to equip and prepare themselves for a potential war with Britain. "Planning and coordination were inadequate from the level of the ruling military junta downwards," it added.

It said that if Argentina had waited another four years to carry out the occupation, Britain would have gone ahead with planned cuts in its Navy, which would have greatly limited its ability to recapture the islands.

According to British Defense Ministry plans, the Navy was to have had only 44 warships in 1985, against 66 in 1981. It would also have sold off two of its aircraft carriers, which proved vital for providing air cover in the fighting last year.

The report said the decision to fight a war in mid-winter also reduced the effectiveness of Argentina's own fighter aircraft, whose ability to attack was limited by poor weather and short daylight hours. Nevertheless, the Air Force succeeded in sinking six British ships, it added.

The report said that Argentina occupied the islands when the military government had a poor international image because of allegations of human rights violations in the country, and this reduced international sympathy for its cause.

"Errors originating at the highest level of political and military command in the country were passed down through the chain of command, producing faulty planning, which in turn led to improvised action by our Armed Forces," the report said.

It cited as one such error Galtieri's failure to consult the Malvinas' military governor, General Mario Menendez, when the former paid an inspection visit to the islands.

The report was also critical of Menendez, who "was unable or did not know how to exercise the degree of leadership which the circumstances required." It added Menendez had delegated military responsibilities to his subordinates, who in turn had not discharged them properly.

The report also blamed him for organizing a "static defence" of the Malvinas capital, Puerto Argentino, with no mobile capacity to launch counterattacks against advancing British ground forces.

"Of the nine battalions which were sent to the Malvinas, only four fought and two were partly involved in fighting against an enemy who simply applied the principle of concentrating their attack on the weakest point," the report said.

"One can conclude that the opportunity freely chosen by the junta to recover the South Atlantic archipelago fundamentally benefited the enemy," the report concluded.

JUDGE ORDERS ARREST OF CUSTOMS DIRECTOR

PY252256 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2133 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 24 Aug (TELAM) -- It has been confirmed that economic panel Judge Miguel Angel Sarrabayrouse Varangot has ordered Court Secretary Luis Agustin Favale to issue a warrant for the arrest of National Customs Director Mauricio Eduardo Braun. Braun is allegedly charged with smuggling.

ECONOMIC CABINET ANTICIPATES POSSIBLE SCANDAL

PY241915 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 24 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] (NA) -- The stability of the economic cabinet might be jeopardized by reports of an alleged manoeuvre in the taking of call-money loans, whereby eight private banks had fraudulently obtained 200 million dollars from state banks.

Financial sources said yesterday that the banks, reportedly including U.S.-based Wells Fargo, Manufacturers' Hanover, Citibank, Morgan, and National Republic; the European-owned General de Negocios; and the Argentine Banco Rural and Banco Rio de la Plata, had benefitted from prior knowledge of the financial measures issued by the government on August 10.

Economy Ministry sources said that Central Bank President Julio Gonzalez del Solar had advised the banks of the upcoming regulations for call-money operations, thus allowing the financial institutions to act a step ahead of the measures, taking seven-day loans totalling the equivalent of 200 million dollars, at an extremely high interest rate. Some financial sources said the rate had been 26.6 percent monthly.

By the time the financial reform came into effect, the banks had reportedly acquired great liquidity from loans they knew would have to be rescheduled at significantly lower rates. The sources indicated that the Central Bank first authorized a six-month re-scheduling at 12.5 percent monthly interest.

According to the sources, the Central Bank shortened the refinancing period to three months, after Economy Under-Secretary Victor Poggi made strong accusations against Gonzalez del Solar in connection with this affair. The operation can still be described as enormously successful for the banks, the sources added.

Given the current inflation rate, after the three months have passed the capital plus interest at the newly accorded rate will in fact still be an amount smaller than the originally borrowed sum.

The Economy Ministry sources emphasized that if Gonzalez del Solar's responsibility is confirmed, this might bring about a severe crisis in the economic cabinet.

The state banks reported to have been most severely affected by this manoeuvre were the Banco de la Nacion and the Banco Hipotecario.

According to some reports, several provincial economy ministers have made strong complaints about this affair, as the amount allegedly lent to the eight banks amounts to more than half of the additional 380 million dollar federal subsidy which the national government recently denied the provinces.

FOREIGN MINISTER SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENT WITH PRC

PY252313 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1452 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Aug (DYN) -- Today Argentina and the PRC signed an agreement on how to use the funds of each country obtained from direct trade operations between them.

The agreement was signed by Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari, Argentine foreign minister, and Jia Shi, PRC vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade. The ceremony was held in the Golden Room of San Martin Palace this morning.

In the agreement, the two ministers expressed "the willingness of their respective governments to strengthen economic relations and increase trade between the two countries based on equal rights and mutual benefits."

They added that "the funds obtained by the PRC state firms from payments made by Argentine firms for direct purchases of equipment and capital goods will be used to purchase Argentine products, including 30 percent of the manufactured and semimanufactured products listed in the appendix."

The products listed in the appendix include iron and steel products, farm machinery, livestock slaughterhouse equipment, meat, milk and grain processing equipment, tanning equipment, chemical and milk products, leather, and other products.

PERONIST PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE VIRTUALLY SET

PY241818 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1210 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 24 Aug (NA) -- It has been virtually confirmed that the Peronist presidential candidate will be Italo Luder-Deolindo Bittel, since former Economy Minister Antonio Cafiero has given up his aspirations and accepted the nomination as candidate for governor of Buenos Aires Province.

Cafiero must now compete to obtain the candidacy of the Justicialist Party for governor of Buenos Aires Province with former Avellaneda Mayor Herminio Iglesias, who also maintains his candidacy.

The Buenos Aires Province Peronist congress will be held tomorrow at the Gimnasia y Esgrima Stadium in La Plata, and both candidates claim to have the support of more than 400 delegates, a number incompatible with the true number of members of the top Peronist organization in that province.

Cafiero's decision was announced before 408 fully identified delegates -- of a total of 665 elected delegates -- during a ceremony held at the Colon Hotel in this capital.

DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTING CANDIDATE LISTS EXTENDED

PY252121 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2143 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Aug (TELAM) -- It has been officially reported that the National Executive Branch has extended until 20 September the deadline for political parties to officially submit their lists of candidates.

Through Law 22,879, which was made known today, the national government extended for an additional 10 days the deadline for political parties to submit their lists of candidates. The previous deadline was 10 September.

ARCHBISHOP BANS PRIESTS FROM POLITICAL ACTION

PY202125 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] Buenos Aires Archbishop Cardinal Juan Carlos Aramburu has established that no priest or member of the clergy is allowed to participate in political party activities or similar movements, or carry out functions of a political, economic, or union nature.

This regulation was published in the August "Ecclesiastical Bulletin." It says that the measure is based on the need to strengthen the religious mission of priests and members of the clergy to become the architects of unity and harmony of the people of God, without any political tendency.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRY, MINING UNDER SECRETARIES -- Buenos Aires, 12 Aug (NA) -- The government has appointed Alberto Luis Campos and Horacio Eguren Huarte as under secretaries of industry and mining, respectively. These positions are in the Economy Ministry. [Summary] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1617 GMT 12 Aug 83 PY]

FORMOSA DEVELOPMENT LOAN -- The River Plate Basin Development Financial Fund (FONPLATA) has granted a $16 million loan to Formosa Province for port construction and flood prevention. [Summary] [Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Aug 83 p 7 PY]

PRESIDENT SWEARS IN NEW CABINET MINISTERS

PY260044 [Editorial Report] La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish at 2315 GMT on 25 August broadcast a live relay from Quemado Palace of the swearing-in of the new Bolivian cabinet, with President Hernan Siles Zuazo presiding.

Beginning the ceremony, the minister secretary general of government read the decree naming the new ministers as follows:

Jose Ortiz Mercado	Foreign Affairs and Worship
Federico Alvarez Plata	Interior, Migration, and Justice
Col Manuel Cardenas Mallo	National Defense
Fernando Baptista Gamucio	Finance
Roberto Jordan Pando	Planning and Coordination
(Humberto Moore)	Industry, Commerce, and Tourism
Alcides Alvarado (Dakar)	Education and Culture
Hernando Poppe Martinez	Transport and Communications
Javier Torres Goitia	Public Health and Social Services
Ramiro Barrenechea	Labor and Labor Development
(Carlos Carvajal Naba)	Mining and Metallurgy
Jorge Medina Pinedo	Energy and Hydrocarbons
Jaime Ponce Garcia	Urban Development and Housing
Gen Oscar Villa Urioste	Aeronautics
Mario Rueda Pena	Information
Jorge Agreda	Integration

In reading the decree, the minister secretary general of government pointed out that the minister of agriculture, campesino, and livestock affairs and the minister secretary of the presidency have yet to be appointed.

President Zuazo then swore in the new ministers.

Following the swearing in, President Siles made an 8-minute address to the new ministers in which he said that the cabinet is being reorganized under difficult circumstances. He then reviewed the country's current social and economic problems, indicating that these problems have not only been caused by natural disasters and factors out of the government's control but also by party ambitions and sectarian interests.

The president then said that the people have expressed faith in the government and support it. He added that the Bolivian democratic and pluralist society is a reality and based on firm principles and that only a strong economy can guarantee a fluid democratic process.

President Siles then stated: "The government is currently being attacked from all sides by people who are trying to make it responsible for all wrongdoings. We have tried hard to view the opposition parties' criticisms as sensible positions, which could help the government and the country, but unfortunately we have found that none are constructive."

Continuing, President Siles said that all the new ministers have always been at the service of the nation and that the new cabinet will have a difficult job to improve the people's living conditions, halt inflation, and reactivate the country. In conclusion, he said that the ministers will be supported by the parties of the Democratic and Popular Unity so that the government can achieve its objectives.

FIFTH DAY OF PROTEST CALLED FOR 8 SEPTEMBER

PY251611 Paris AFP in Spanish 1548 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 25 Aug (AFP) -- Today the opposition Chilean Democratic Alliance, ADCH, called for a fifth day of national protest against the government of General Augusto Pinochet.

ADCH leaders indicated that the new protest will be held on 8 September, Thursday, 3 days before the 10th anniversary of the military regime. The call was immediately supported by the National Development Movement, PRODEN.

OFFICIAL WARNS PRODEN TO HOLD 'ORDERLY' RALLY

PY251327 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Report relayed from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpts] [Begin relayed report] The government has authorized PRODEN [National Development Project] to hold a public rally on 4 September 1983. This report was released by the Interior Ministry through a communique released by the Ministry of the Secretary General of Government. The text of the communique reads as follows:

The national government, through the Interior Ministry, has authorized the organization called PRODEN Incorporated to hold a public rally on 4 September at O'Higgins Park. The authorization was given through a letter forwarded by the interior minister to the institution called PRODEN. [end relayed report]

The authorization granted by the Interior Ministry to the PRODEN to hold a rally on 4 September at O'Higgins Park has provoked different reactions. Manuel Contreras, chairman of the metalworkers federation, said in this regard:

[Begin Contreras recording] The communique released by the Interior Ministry authorizing PRODEN to hold a public rally on 4 September at O'Higgins Park shows the country, and the world in general, that the right to hold meetings exists in Chile. We are demonstrating that the right to express disagreement, but in a democratic manner, also exists. But it would be very annoying if this act were to result in vandalism and terrorism. This would not be accepted by the people who are hoping for a peaceful Chile, which will fulfill the objectives outlined by the government of our fatherland. Thus, this activity must be carried out in an orderly manner; and we want to make clear that if its objective is to pull the country out of its present slump and to seek the unity of the nation, this rally is welcome. But if it is looking for an excuse for violence, the participants of this act will also find men who are loyal to the government, men who will take to the streets to defend our government. [end recording]

HAVANA REPORTS PROTEST RIOTS, CENSURES PINOCHET

PA242319 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Many people were injured, including one in critical condition, in the repression unleashed today against the thousands who attended the funeral of Ramon Eduardo Retamal Severino, a youth shot and killed by members of the Chilean regime's repressive forces during the national protest on 11 August. Retamal Severino's death brings the toll of those killed during the important protest day to 27.

According to Radio Cooperative, the 3,000 persons who attended the youth's funeral were violently suppressed by special Carabinero forces. Manuel Silva, 20, was critically injured during the clash.

Meanwhile, Augusto Pinochet, the Chilean tyrant, has conceded that his country is facing the same threat of chaos and destruction that brought on the coup against President Salvador Allende 10 years ago. Pinochet continues to emphasize, however, the unity among the Armed Forces, which support his administration. The military high command recently pledged its loyalty to him in a ceremony held in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the violent coup.

General Augusto Pinochet went on to lay the blame for the violence in Chile on the organizers of the protests, stressing his determination to enforce respect for the Constitution enacted 3 years ago, which extends his term in office unitl 1989.

JUDGE DENIES SEGUEL'S REQUEST TO TRAVEL ABROAD

PY252110 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0802 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Santiago, 25 Aug (EFE) -- Today a judge rejected a second request by union leader Rodolfo Seguel to travel abroad. Seguel and six other leaders of the Copper Workers Confederation have a trial pending and are free on bail for alleged violations of the state security law on a result of the first two national protests.

According to union sources, Seguel was planning to travel to Brussels to participate in a union meeting. However, the possibility that he might travel to Spain and Italy was not dismissed. Today, Seguel will attend his second meeting at the Interior Ministry with Sergio Onofre Jarpa since the latter was appointed interior minister.

SEGUEL DISCUSSES OPPOSITION TO GOVERNMENT

PM251457 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 21 Aug 83 p 12

[Interview with Chilean trade union leader Roldofo Seguel by Santiago Palacios in Buenos Aires; date not given]

[Text] Buenos Aires -- There will not be a fifth day of national protest against General Pinochet's government in Chile if the country returns to democracy tomorrow," Rodolfo Seguel said. "A return to full democracy is no Utopia for Chileans, it is a right that we will secure...," LA VANGUARDIA was told by the chairman of the Copper Workers Confederation, National Workers Command leader, and Christian Democratic Party political leader. Seguel, 29, dubbed "the Chilean Walesa" for his pacifist inclination, acknowledged that the 4 days of protest, which left a net total of 35 fatalities, had economic and social objectives, but at same time "clearly political aims."

Question: Do you not consider the cost of the days of protest in terms of human lives excessively high, bearing in mind that the military regime seems deaf to the demands of the opposition, of whatever leaning?

Answer: It is deplorable that the Army and armed police repressed their own people so violently. We advocate protest in peaceful forms to reach a specific objective: the raising of the awareness of all Chilean sectors in a country where the most important thing is the return to democracy.

Note, for instance, that the Air Force has not intervened with repressive actions, and the logical and understandable outbursts of a hungry and repressed people who are losing their fear, clamoring for human rights, work, peace and harmony, were not directed against Air Force personnel.

Question: Can one infer that the Air Force and its commander in chief, Air Marshal Fernando Matthei, are starting to dissent with the Chilean model established by Pinochet?

Answer: I would not call it dissent, for the present, but a realization that Chile is a volcano approaching its maximum possible pressure.

Question: The government, as Pinochet has stressed many times, has said that international Marxism is behind the days of protest.

Answer: If our attitude toward them (the government) means that we are Marxists..., well, we are Marxists. But we want democracy. In any case, we are Marxist-nationalists, not Marxist-internationalists.

Question: Do you foresee any agreement with the government?

Answer: We want dialogue. The Chileans are only protesting because they are tired of so much injustice occuring in the country, so much repression, so much brainwashing, so much talk of Marxism, so little respect for human rights. You see, if the government were broader, it would try to seek the changes demanded.

Question: What are human rights as far as you and your movement are concerned?

Answer: Basic human rights, as we see them, deals with more than just torture and assassinations. We feel that there are objectively a number of things that we reject as much as, or more than, physical repression: infant mortality, illiteracy, the lack of jobs. The worst affront to human rights is the children who die through lack of medical care, the terrible poverty in which the workers live, and the political determination -- the political determination, note -- not to solve these problems. It shows contempt for human rights to cut down on social programs to the detriment of minorities in order to step up arms programs; to discriminate against the most underprivileged classes, against Negro immigrants and immigrants of Asian and Semitic origins; to direct efforts toward making the rich richer and the poor poorer.

Question: Do you believe that the government will change its policy?

Answer: It is already changing it. It has introduced a number of technicial modifications into the stages of the process, which I believe will be stepped up as the pressure we exert from all sectors becomes intolerable. The events of the days of protest marked the Chilean people's recovery of their determination to demand their rights. This is sacrosanct as far as I am concerned. We do not want a confrontation with the government, because they (the military) have weapons and the people do not. This is why we will not hold the fifth day of protest on 11 September, which marks the 10th anniversary of the process, because that is the government's day.

Question: What will be the date of the next day of protest?

Answer: Never, I hope. But if things go on this way, we will continue protesting until we attain democracy. We are not afraid. Moreover, there is much expectation abroad regarding what is happening in Chile, because the country has experienced 10 years of authoritarian regime and very few people have ever smashed a system such as the present one in a peaceful way....

ESMERALDAS CROWD ATTACKS GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE

PA250450 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Live relay by Esmeraldas correspondent Manuel Sarmiento Vera]

[Text] The residence of the province's governor was attacked with stones and guns three times last night, destroying windows in the front and back. Three national policemen who were on guard suffered serious face and body wounds during the attacks. Officials are investigating the attacks, and there are rumors that Christian Democratic leaders in this province are to be held responsible for the attacks, which are believed to be an effort to force the governor, Quinonez de Mina, to resign. They publicly stated their opposition to her appointment by the president and Government Ministry a few days after it was announced.

Governor de Mina told Cadena Ecuador Radio that she found it difficult to believe that enemies of her party had planned and carried out these attacks against her residence, availing themselves of the latest student demonstrations. Local citizens have reacted indignantly to the attacks.

The governor revealed that last night at 1900, while she was participating in a television interview, a large crowd of people attacked her house with stones and guns. The policemen on duty tried to turn back the attackers but were hit by stones, which kept them from carrying out their mission. It was also reported that the attacks against her residence were repeated at 2030 and 2200, forcing deployment of a special police group to evict the attackers. As a result of the attacks, the front and back windows of the residence were broken and a small car owned by the governor's eldest son, Byron Mina, was attacked and its windows, lights, and doors were broken. The damage caused by these attacks is estimated at around 200,000 sucres.

Immediately after the first attack, the governor issued a message to the students of Esmeraldas, who have incited serious street incidents during the past 2 days, causing heavy damage to public and private buildings in protests against possible hikes in urban transportation fares and the high cost of living. In her message, Mrs Quinonez de Mina admitted that the voices of protest are best heard when coming from the people and that the most civilized peoples raise their voices in protest and demonstrate to catch their governments' attention. But she added that there is a great difference between a protest for people's rights and the presence of anarchy, disrespect, and attacks on private property. She emphasized that how citizens behave serves to gauge the level of culture which prevails in a nation.

The governor said that protests over people's rights must not be used to insult and offend the dignity of fellow citizens, break windows, or hinder those working for an honest living. We cannot allow, she stressed, people to come to others' residences and destroy what has been built with effort, sacrifice, and hard work. She urged parents to speak with their children and teach them that respect for citizens generates respect for the family.

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM SALES -- Quito, 24 Aug (OPECNA) -- Ecuador's petroleum sales during the first half of this year brought in an income of $774.84 million. The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE) sold 20.15 million barrels on the cash market through long-term contracts, with a revenue of $553.94 million. Another 7.78 million barrels valued at $212.90 million, as well as 316,000 barrels valued at $8 million, were sold through Texaco and the City Company, respectively. [Text] [Vienna OPECNA in Spanish 1409 GMT 24 Aug 83 PA]

100 DEMONSTRATORS DETAINED, 80 OTHERS RELEASED

Against Military Regime

PY260403 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0317 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Montevideo, 25 Aug (EFE) -- Approximately 100 persons were detained in Montevideo tonight after staging a demonstration against the military regime.

The detainees were lined up against a wall with their hands behind their heads and surrounded by uniformed policemen with drawn weapons, then gradually taken away in police vehicles.

The officer in charge of the police force refused to give any information to EFE.

The detainees had participated in a demonstration that was staged by several hundred people who walked along 13 de Julio Avenue chanting slogans such as "the military dictatorship will come to an end" and "the united people will never be defeated."

Protest Hunger Strike

PY251711 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0222 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Montevideo, 24 Aug (EFE) -- The national police tonight released 80 of the 170 persons detained by the government for gathering in front of the building where three church members have been on a hunger strike for the last 14 days.

According to what EFE could learn, the police decided to detain several persons because apparently they were blocking the street while getting ready to carry out a demonstration not authorized by the government.

The detainees were taken to police stations to be identified, after which they were gradually set free.

BRIEFS

FINNISH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- Montevideo -- (Esko Rajakoski), the new Finnish ambassador to Uruguay, today presented his credentials to President Gregorio Alvarez. [Summary] [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Aug 83 PY]

BRITISH AMBASSADOR DEPARTS -- The ambassador of Great Britain will leave Uruguay tomorrow. Patricia Hutchinson will go to London and later to Barcelona, where she will take up the post of consul general. [Excerpt] [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Aug 83 PY]

LEBANESE AMBASSADOR FAREWELL INTERVIEW -- Lebanese Ambassador to Uruguay Madram Quaidat yesterday visited President Gregorio Alvarez to say farewell. He will join his country's diplomatic mission in Algeria. Quaidat told the press at the end of the visit with the president that his country will have a climate of peace "when foreign troops deployed to its territory abandon the country." He added that his government is seeking the withdrawal of those foreign troops from the country. [Text] [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 6 Aug 83 p 7 PY]

SILVA IN U.S. TO RENEGOTIATE $11.3 BILLION OF DEBT

FL252200 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1945 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 25 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit will renegotiate $11.3 billion of Mexico's foreign debt with international banks in New York, the Secretariat has announced.

Finance Secretary Jesus Silva Herzog traveled to New York today to meet with 13 international bank representatives, who comprise the advisory committee handling the Mexican debt, to renegotiate the portion of the debt applying to National Financing, Pemex, and the Mexican Steel Consortium.

The rescheduling of these liabilities means that a little over 50 percent of the short-term national debt, which amounted to $20 billion, has been completely renegotiated after international banks agreed to new payment conditions.

COSTA RICA SEEKS FOREIGN DEBT REFINANCING

FL251927 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0229 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Costa Rican Finance Minister Federico Vargas Peralta arrived in Mexico City today to renegotiate his country's foreign debt of $30 million.

He will also negotiate with the Mexican Government the interest rates to be paid on the debt because a Costa Rican delegation that arrived 2 weeks ago for this purpose did not reach an agreement with Finance and Public Credit Secretary Jesus Silva Herzog.

Interviewed at the Mexico City airport, Vargas Peralta explained that the interest rates to be negotiated with Mexico will range between 7 and 10 percent annually and that the negotiations will be held tonight.

He said that his visit to Mexico is part of a working tour through several European countries and the United States to obtain new loans and renegotiate his country's foreign debt. He said that in Washington he obtained an IDB loan of $36 million for animal health programs, in addition to other credits.

Regarding the Central American conflict, Vargas Peralta said that this has had no effect on relations between Mexico and Costa Rica, despite the fact that certain nations have tried to divide them.

The Costa Rican minister affirmed that the Central American problem has helped to aggravate the Latin American economic crisis by discouraging foreign investors and causing interest rates to rise.

NUEVO LEON GOVERNOR STRESSES NEED FOR UNITY

FL251615 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0326 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- In his next state of the nation speech, President Miguel de la Madrid will reaffirm the decision to strengthen national unity and to restore the people's confidence, says Alfonso Martinez Dominguez, governor of Nuevo Leon State.

The governor said today that this is necessary at the present time, when the efforts of every Mexican are required to solve the country's adverse conditions caused by the serious condition of the world economy.

He said that the Mexican people have the obligation to make the government strong so that the planned course can be followed better and more firmly and rapidly.

Martinez Dominguez said that Nuevo Leon will remain at peace, with a deep sense of responsibility and partiotism among all sectors, and, with the fundamental purpose of overcoming the adverse and difficult conditions.

PRI REVIEWS OAXACA STATE ELECTION VICTORY

FL251911 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- The Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI] won all 17 deputy seats with 87 percent of the total vote in the elections held recently in Oaxaca State.

This statement was made during a meeting held between Adolfo Lugo Verduzco, president of the party's CEN [National Executive Committee] with the 17 deputies elected to the Oaxaca State Congress, which was also attended by Governor Pedro Vazquez Colmenares, and the party's State Committee members.

Verduzco told the elected legislators not to forget their commitments with the PRI and to continue acting with vigor and passion, like true activists of popular causes.

He urged them to close ranks around President Miguel de la Madrid to solve the problems of the present circumstances and to continue the path of the Mexican revolution.

Florencio Salazar, CEN delegate for Oaxaca State, said that the PRI demonstrated that it still guides the destiny the people of Oaxaca have set for themselves. He said that the legislators elected by the people will respond to the commitment established during their election campaign.

Oswaldo Garcia Criollo, president of the CDE [not further identified] emphasized the undeniably clear victory obtained by the PRI and said that the people of Oaxaca are aware that the party that represents the values of the Mexican revolution is still the best option to lead Oaxaca to higher levels of progress.

He said that the PRI candidates conducted their election campaigns with partisan conscience, an attitude that they will carry over into their work as legislators and representatives of their communities.

Governor Vazquez Colmenares said that it is the responsibility of the elected deputies to be the permanent promoters of progress and social change. He added that the party carried out a direct campaign, from which stronger and more lasting commitments are derived.

NATIONAL GUARD PLEDGES NEUTRALITY IN ELECTIONS

PA260350 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Excerpt] The National Guard High Command and Staff today assured the opposition parties that the armed organization will maintain effective neutrality during the political campaign that has just started and also during the elections to be held in May 1984. The National Guard officials said they will turn over the presidency to the candidate who emerges the winner through the people's will.

The National Guard expressed its stance during a 3-hour meeting held in the offices of the Joint Defense Commission in Fort Amador, in the Canal area.

All the opposition parties attended the meeting, with the exception of the People's Action Party, PAPO, while the National Guard was represented by its commander in chief, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, and the Guard's staff members.

The entire meeting was held behind closed doors, and only when the meeting ended could the newsmen approach the participants.

BRIEFS

ALVAREZ MARTINEZ DECORATED -- The Panamanian Embassy in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, has announced that the National Guard has awarded General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, Honduran Armed Forces commander in chief, the Colonel Jose Antonio Ramon Cantera decoration. The decoration ceremony will be held tomorrow at the Panamanian Embassy in Tegucigalpa. [Summary] [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Aug 83 PA]

COSTA RICA

KISSINGER COMMISSION TO ARRIVE IN MID-SEPTEMBER

PA250405 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Henry Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state, will arrive in Costa Rica in mid-September to begin the contacts which his commission, in charge of implementing the Marshall [as heard] Plan, is to have in this country. Although the exact date of his arrival has not yet been announced, it has been learned that he will be accompanied by a group of approximately 60 people, including businessmen, investors, teachers, politicians, and a complete working team.

Kissinger was appointed by President Ronald Reagan to coordinate implementation of the Marshall Plan, which will complement the Caribbean Basin Initiative. The visit of Henry Kissinger and his group to our country brings new hope for economic recovery programs, investment, and additional exports. Kissinger's work team will probably hold meetings with President Luis Alberto Monge, members of the cabinet, and representatives of private enterprise.

The Marshall Plan includes several economic assistance programs that are to be applied in both the public and private sectors, which are intended to strengthen development plans and democratic institutions.

Since Kissinger's appointment was announced, Central American countries have been expecting the arrival of his group, which will finally take place next month.

MINISTER ON DEBT OF OTHER C. AMERICAN NATIONS

PA251439 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Economy Minister Marco Antonio Lopez has reported that the other four [as heard] Central American countries owe Costa Rica $150 million. Of these states, only El Salvador has made arrangements for the payment of its debt. El Salvador owes Costa Rica $13 million, and an agreement has been reached that calls for gradual payment. These payments have already begun.

Negotiations are underway with Guatemala for the payment of its $25 million debt. The biggest problem for our country, however, is Nicaragua, which owes $120 million. Preliminary arrangements have been made for the payment of $100 million, while $20 million in U.S. foreign exchange are still pending.

EL SALVADOR

COPREFA REPORTS DEATH OF ITALIAN CITIZEN

PA260337 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Communique issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA]

[Text] Tragic Death of Italian Technician

Italian citizen Vittorio Andretto was killed at midnight, 23 August, when the pickup he was travelling in with three other foreign technicians passed through a military checkpoint on the Quebrada Seca Bridge in San Vicente.

Andretto died instantly from the bullet wounds he received from the Armed Forces personnel protecting the bridge.

The unharmed driver of the pickup, Roberto Split, said that they were driving toward San Salvador. They are all employees of the Italian firm Cogefar and had been celebrating Split's birthday at his home at the San Lorenzo hydroelectric project near the Cuscatlan bridge.

Italian citizen Bruno Delfabro and Swiss citizen Bernardo Labanchi were also traveling in the pickup. Roberto Split admitted that following the tragic accident, the soldiers manning the checkpoint provided first aid to the two wounded men and helped them change a tire that was punctured during the incident.

Meanwhile, the officer responsible for the checkpoint said that the driver of the pickup failed to respect the stop sign. One must remember that on 25 May, in that same area, 42 soldiers were tortured and murdered by FMLN terrorists.

Defense Minister Regrets Tragic Death of Italian Technician

General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, minister of defense and public security, expressed his regret at the death of Italian technician Vittorio Andretto on the night of 23 August on the Quebrada Seca Bridge, San Vicente Department. It is regrettable that a foreign technician who came to cooperate with El Salvador in such a great project, the San Lorenzo hydroelectric project, should disappear under such tragic circumstances, General Vides Casanova said. Spokesmen for the Defense Ministry have called upon all citizens to obey the security rules issued by the Armed Forces to prevent such regrettable situations as the one involving the Italian technician. One cannot forget, they added, that the Armed Forces must redouble surveillance in certain critical areas of the country because of the constant threats of destruction and sabotage by terrorists.

FORMER TERRORIST CONFIRMS MASSACRE OF SOLDIERS

PA251301 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Communique issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, on 24 August in San Salvador]

[Text] Former terrorist Antonio Segura, alias Neto, who had been a member of the People's Liberation Forces, FPL, confirmed that 42 soldiers were massacred by FMLN terrorists on 25 May at the Quebrada Seca Bridge. Segura said that the 42 soldiers were savagely tortured and put to death after they had surrendered. He said that Commander Douglas ordered their execution.

Similar acts were committed during attacks on Cacaguatique Hill, Las Guaras Bridge, and Nueva Granada in Usulutan Department, where six members of the civil defense forces were publicly executed after having surrendered.

Segura said he was forced to join the FPL 2 years ago when the extremists threatened to kill his family if he did not. He said his first mission for the guerrillas was to train 12-year-old boys to use weapons.

According to Segura, there are problems within the FMLN caused by personal ambition, particularly between the FPL and the People's Revolutionary Army, ERP, whose objectives differ. He said that the Quebrada Seca incident caused a problem among the members of the FMLN General Command.

Referring to his personal experience in the FPL, Segura said it was terrible! I have caused grief in many Salvadoran families, and I have contributed to the destruction of my country -- all because of my mistaken belief in Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Seguar explained that when he and other companeros tried to escape they were ambushed by the terrorists. Commander Douglas, who learned of their plans to take advantage of the amnesty decree, ordered their execution, but he escaped. He said: I was wounded and went without food or water for 2 days. I was then rescued by the Armed Forces and taken by helicopter to receive medical attention. I almost died from my wound and will be disabled for the rest of my life. This has been my experience, and there are many like me. No one will hear their stories, because such witnesses are silenced forever by the terrorist commanders.

ARMY FOILS TERRORIST AMBUSH IN SAN DIEGO

PA250420 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2100 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Communique issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, on 23 August 1983, in San Salvador]

[Text] Members of the Jose Simeon Canas Rangers Battalion of San Vicente foiled a terrorist ambush in San Diego canton. An exchange of fire took place between the rangers and the extremists, who fled after failing to carry out their mission.

30-40 GUERRILLAS KILLED IN CHICHONTEPEC SWEEP

PA252205 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 25 Aug 83 p 2

[Excerpts] San Vicente -- Some 40 guerrillas have been killed in an operation carried out by the Armed Forces on the slopes of Chichontepec Volcano.

Members of the Ramon Belloso Battalion and the 5th Infantry Brigade stationed in San Vicente are participating in the sweep.

According to official reports, several guerrilla camps have been discovered on the volcano. One camp had been established on the "Los Laureles" farm, near El Mono creek and the village of Chimuela. The reports add that heavy fighting between the Army and guerrilla columns took place at this site.

It is estimated that 30-40 guerrillas were killed and an undetermined number wounded. The Army reported one soldier killed and five wounded.

Government troops captured several wounded rebels, who are now receiving medical attention at a hospital. The prisoners have provided ample information on subversive activities.

The Army seized 75 weapons, including AR-15, M-16, and G-3 rifles, RPG-2's, home-made grenades, and Claymore mines, as well as subversive propaganda and war-related documents.

ZAMORA VIEWS TALK WITH STONE, MILITARY SITUATION

PA250345 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Interview with FDR member Ruben Zamora "obtained from Costa Rican radio stations" for Radio Cadena Sonora; date not given -- questions read by unidentified announcer; Zamora's remarks recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Much has been said about your meeting with Richard Stone in Colombia. How do things stand at this moment?

[Zamora] As you already know, our fronts tried to hold talks with the U.S. Government in San Jose, Costa Rica, but because of some issues on which we could not reach an agreement, we did not begin a dialogue. But afterward, we met in Bogota to discuss those same issues that have prevented the initiation of talks in San Jose. It was a preliminary meeting aimed at establishing the conditions for a dialogue between the United States, represented by Mr Stone, and the FDR-FMLN, which will be represented by a four-member delegation appointed by our fronts.

[Announcer] With regard to the meeting in Colombia, everyone thought that it was Ungo who would meet with Stone. Why the change?

[Zamora] As it happened, Guillermo Ungo had already been in Colombia, together with Mario Aguinada of the FMLN, to visit President Belisario Betancur. Then I was chosen to meet with Stone in Bogota. People wondered at first. It was just a preliminary meeting. It should not be played up.

[Announcer] Thus far, very little is known about what you and Stone talked about; however, we have learned that the FMLN-FDR submitted six points. Can you tell us something about this?

[Zamora] As I said before, the meeting with Mr Stone was just a preliminary meeting to agree on the initiation of a dialogue between our fronts and the U.S. Government. We did not go into any deep issues. We only talked about procedures for holding a meeting. Long ago our fronts presented the idea that in order to reach a political solution in El Salvador, it is necessary that the parties involved in the conflict hold dialogue and negotiations. The parties to one set of talks are, naturally, the Salvadoran Government and our front; the parties to other talks are the U.S. Government and our fronts. This dialogue and negotiations could lead to a political solution of the conflict which would permit peace and the beginning of a real democratic process and social justice in El Salvador.

We have also said that in the process of reaching a negotiated political solution, we would like to discuss the following six points: 1) an agreement on the social and economic reforms the country needs, inasmuch as social injustice is at the root of the conflict; 2) the problem of the two armies in El Salvador, which at this moment are clashing -- the army of the FMLN and the government's Army. There will be no peace in the country until this problem is solved; 3) the problem of the traditional rotating government; 4) the problem of the elections, and the conditions under which the elections will be held; 5) the problem of our foreign policy, which should be nonalignment because, in our opinion, the U.S. Government control of our government and running of our military operations and other activities is a violation of our sovereignty; and 6) [words indistinct] the cease-fire issue, which should be discussed while the negotiations are in progress.

These are the points we submitted for discussion. If the other party has some points it wishes to discuss, it should let us know. However, we do maintain that all dialogue or negotiation must begin with a clean slate. That is, both parties should have the freedom to submit whatever issues they feel are important.

[Announcer] What results have been obtained from the meeting in Bogota?

[Zamora] It resulted in the beginning of a dialogue with the U.S. Government. The obstacles that stood in the way have been removed. Therefore, the next logical step is for our delegation to sit down with Ambassador Stone and his assistants to begin dialogue which, of course, must be without preconditions and, naturally, with an open agenda.

[Announcer] I have the impression that the meeting is between the United States and the FMLN-FDR. Have you already talked to the Salvadoran Peace Commission?

[Zamora] We are at the beginning of what we could consider a parallel initiative [words indistinct] our dialogue with Stone, who represents the U.S. Government, which is involved in the Salvadoran problem, and we are promoting the initiative of a dialogue with the Peace Commission of the Salvadoran Government. We have already sent a letter to the Peace Commission suggesting that we hold a dialogue. We received an answer from the Commission which is in favor of the dialogue. We answered their positive reply, and are now awaiting their response.

However, talking to the Peace Commission and talking to Stone are separate matters. We cannot accept Stone as a mediator in the Salvadoran conflict, especially since the North Americans have said that if they stop supporting the Salvadoran Government, it would fall in less than 15 days. That is why we cannot accept them as mediators. A mediator has to be in a neutral position. In this conflict, the United States is not neutral. It is supporting one side, and therefore cannot be a mediator.

[Announcer] Speaking of neutrality, do you think the Contadora Group will participate in the dialogue?

[Zamora] We have said that the Contadora Group, either through their presidents or foreign ministers, can promote an adequate forum in which the Salvadoran Government and our two fronts can meet and initiate a dialogue. If the Salvadoran Government and the Contadora Group agree, we will fully agree to begin a direct dialogue with the Salvadoran Government, under the sponsorship of the Contadora Group.

[Announcer] On the basis of what you have said, will the FMLN-FDR participate in the elections?

[Zamora] Of course, our fronts are not opposed to the holding of elections. What we cannot accept is participating in elections the government has called and will hold under its own conditions. We cannot participate in an electoral process in which the death squads daily kill the people who sympathize with us. To participate in these elections would be like committing suicide, and this we are not going to do. But if we hold a dialogue, if the parties reach agreement, we are willing to participate in elections resulting from a political decision between the conflicting parties. The country should hold elections with freedom for all and respect for the human rights of everyone. Then, yes, we are not opposed to elections.

[Announcer] How does the FMLN-FDR feel about the serious crisis in Central America caused by the presence of the U.S. Navy fleet and the involvement of Cuba and the USSR in the region?

[Zamora] The government has been talking about Soviet and Cuban intervention. Thus far, not one single bit of evidence has been presented. Why? Because there is none. It just is not true. The FMLN is not obtaining its arms from the USSR, Cuba, or Nicaragua. The FMLN is acquiring its arms from the Salvadoran Army. In military operations from July last year to July this year, the FMLN seized from the Army approximately 2,500 rifles, more than 20 cannons, 15 machineguns, and 500,000 rounds of ammunition.

With regard to the presence of U.S. troops, we simply feel it is a threat to peace in Central America. We are not the only ones who feel this way -- the presidents of Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Peru are all against it. If the U.S. Government thinks it can scare us by sending its fleet, it is absolutely wrong. We will not give up our positions because of the fleet. What we are doing is preparing for intervention. But to surrender or change our position just because the United States is threatening us would just be a waste of time. In actuality, such an attitude makes a political solution in Central America more difficult. President Reagan is not contributing to peace in that way.

[Announcer] How does the FMLN-FDR feel about the Honduran military decision to approve the establishment of foreign military bases in Honduras?

[Zamora] We think the Honduran military is making a serious mistake. They are surrendering their country's sovereignty to a foreign power. I think this is something no military man or civilian should permit. It is a big mistake, and what General Alvarez is doing is absolutely censurable. His attitude threatens peace in Central America. He is not contributing to peace, but only to war.

[Announcer] What is the FMLN-FDR opinion of the coup in Guatemala?

[Zamora] Guatemala is going from bad to worse. That is exactly what has happened there. Former President Rios Montt, his eccentricities and genocide aside, always tried to maintain some independence in relation to the United States. Now they have another president, who is more servile and a bigger warmonger than Rios Montt. We need only read the first declaration made after he assumed power, in which he criticized the Contadora Group. He does not seem to realize that everyone supports the Contadora Group, including the United States. The first thing he does is criticize the Contadora Group. I do not think the situation in Guatemala has improved. I think it will get worse with the new government.

[Announcer] In conclusion, what can you tell us about the war being waged by the FMLN?

[Zamora] Our analysis of the current situation is that the FMLN forces are maintaining a strategic offensive against the government's forces. In this respect, we need only refer to Salvadoran Defense Minister General Vides Casanova's recent report in which he admits that in the past 12 months, from June last year to July this year, the Salvadoran Army has suffered 6,833 casualties in one year. The year before, the Army suffered more than 3,000 casualties. In other words, their casualties have doubled this year. Any military man will tell you that from a military viewpoint, the situation is chaotic. In other words, in a period of 12 months, the Army has lost 20 percent of its men. No army can go on much longer under these conditions. That is why we feel the military situation for the FMLN is favorable.

FMLN's Aguinada on Negotiations

PA252315 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Interview with FMLN-FDR member Mario Aguinada Carranza; "obtained from Costa Rican radio stations" for Radio Cadena Sonora; date not given -- questions read by unidentified announcer; Aguinada's remarks recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] How do the [FMLN-FDR] organizations view the dialogue between Ruben Zamora and Richard Stone?

[Aguinada] The purpose of the talk with Mr. Stone was to agree on the terms of the upcoming formal meeting. This meeting had to be held to resolve some problems that arose in San Jose, Costa Rica, when the meeting was first planned. That is quite logical. No previous meetings had been held and some problems as to how the discussion would take place had to be dealt with. For example, we agreed that we would talk without the imposition of conditions by either side; the meeting will be based on an open agenda, that is, all the points in conflict can be discussed and neither side can force its will on the other. It will be a direct dialogue. We believe that this is part of the recognition which the United States is giving [words indistinct] belligerent sides, a recognition that the Salvadoran conflict cannot be resolved [words indistinct] our help and this is evident because we are a part of Salvadoran society.

During the talks with Stone we mentioned our willingness to engage in dialogue with the Salvadoran Government. The two fronts favor and support such a move. For the FMLN-FDR, this is a joint initiative and decision.

[Announcer] It has been said in El Salvador that the FMLN-FDR has been meeting with the Salvadoran Peace Commission Is this true?

[Aguinada] We have established direct contact. However, we have not yet held a meeting with them. It was our front that suggested the idea of dialogue to the Peace Commission, because we learned of and heard the public statement made by the Peace Commission in favor of a dialogue. However, we did not received any specific request. We then felt that something had to be done, and in a letter to the Peace Commission signed by Guilermo Manuel Ungo, president of the FDR, and Commander Ferman Cienfuegos, on behalf of the FMLN's General Command, we proposed the dialogue. There is a qualified and trustworthy mediator -- trustworthy for the two sides, and he is not Mr Stone -- and the Peace Commission has already agreed to meet with us and has put its acceptance in writing. We are now in the process of planning the first meeting, during which we will discuss subsequent meetings.

[Announcer] If the FMLN-FDR does not accept Mr Stone as a mediator, will it accept the Contadora Group?

[Aguinada] Yes. It could be the Contadora Group, a Contadora country or some prominent Salvadoran citizen, a lawyer or a member of the clergy -- someone who would be trusted by both sides. As far as we are concerned, Mr Stone is definitely not a mediator. He represents one of the parties involved in the conflict. We could say that he represents the most decisive party; the one that has complicated the situation through its intervention in the internal affairs of El Salvador. This is why we don't consider Mr Stone to be a mediator. The talks with Mr Stone are in fact talks with one of the parties involved in the conflict. We are interested in finding real solutions to the conflict.

[Announcer] Some Salvadoran political sectors have said that the U.S. fleet is the motivating factor behind the FMLN-FDR's request for dialogue. Do you believe this has been a source of pressure?

[Aguinada] By no means. The decision by the fronts in favor of dialogue was taken long ago. It has been our position throughout the war. During the first 6 months of 1981, for example, we accepted the mediation of the Socialist International and the World Christian Democratic Union [Union Mundial Democrata Cristiana] to initiate a dialogue when Duarte was president. The Junta, however -- Duarte's junta -- and Duarte himself refused to accept a dialogue through these two international mediators. Later, at the UN and through Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, we proposed peace talks. Recently, on 5 October 1982, we made a proposal to Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana, to the Armed Forces High Command, and to the Constituent Assembly, that called for the opening of a dialogue without preconditions. These are some of the facts which show that our position and our willingness to engage in dialogue was not born with the arrival of U.S. troops. The troops and the fleet in Central American territorial waters accompanied the U.S. proposal for dialogue.

[Announcer] If all goes well with the negotiations, will you participate in the elections?

[Aguinada] We don't believe that elections are the solution to the Salvadoran conflict. Our people have already experienced 52 years of military dictatorship and elections. They went through the elections of the 1970's: a constant violation of the people's rights, a constant imposition and fraud. The 28 March elections showed no signs of change; they did not even solve the problem of the unity of the forces that currently make up the government. Quite the contrary, all it brought about was a greater problem and for many, this national unity government is a joke. They can't even agree on a government plan, much less on a political agreement that would solve the Salvadoran conflict. Therefore, elections are not the solution to the conflict. The solution to the conflict is dialogue, negotiation; the creation through dialogue and negotiation of a truly democratic environment that will permit and guarantee the free exercise of a vote that will allow all the people of El Salvador to freely choose their candidate. This will only be possible after a process of dialogue and negotiation.

[Announcer] How does Mario Aguinada Carranza view the internal war being waged in El Salvador?

[Aguinada] It is quite evident that we view the war very optimistically. We began this war in January 1981. Back then strength was not on our side. The Army was superior to us in every sense. But today, 2 and 1/2 years later, our strength has increased. The number of fighters is greater. Our growth in experience has been accompanied by an increase in the capacity of our fighters and revolutionary chiefs. We have inflicted a very large number of casualties on the Salvadoran Army.

As an example I will mention General Garcia's report to the Constituent Assembly in August 1982. He admitted that we inflicted more than 3,000 casualties on the Army in 1 year. In this year's report to the Constituent Assembly -- presented by General Vides Casanova on 11 August -- it was revealed that the Army had lost 6,824 soldiers. If we add the two figures we get an approximate total of 10,000 casualties. This is a very interesting figure that shows how capable we are. We must also mention the fact that the Salvadoran Army has become our main supplier of weapons. We have recovered more than 3,000 weapons. To any observer, even one without military experience, this demonstrates that our forces have advanced. In this sense we are quite pleased.

On the other hand, we can see that the Salvadoran Army is in bad shape. If it were not for U.S. support, it would have crumbled. We are not the only ones who say this; Salvadoran officers and U.S. military advisers have said it. Even Reagan admitted on March 10 that the military situation is not good. El Salvador could fall.

All these facts clearly illustrate the point I made earlier: We have advanced and are now in a better position -- stronger and more experienced -- to obtain a revolutionary victory. Despite this, we feel that to put an end to the conflict and to stop the destruction of the country and the Salvadoran family we must seek a solution through dialogue and negotiations.

[Announcer] It is true that the FMLN will try Colonel Castillo?

[Aguinada] When speaking of Colonel Castillo one must recall some important facts. First of all, he was captured by our forces in an area of operations and is a prisoner. He was not the only one captured. Another officer was also captured and we released him. We made an offer to the Salvadoran Army High Command: We would release Colonel Castillo in exchange for some of our companeros, some of our political companeros arrested in Honduras -- Mrs. Armijo and other women and children. We received a negative reply. We made similar offers on several occasions. However, Colonel Castillo was left with us with no chance of regaining his freedom by the Salvadoran Army High Command. Under these circumstances and in an attempt to solve the problem, a deadline was given to the Army. Well, the time is up and a trial has begun to prosecute Colonel Castillo as one of the men responsible for the war that has been going on for a long time and has already cost many lives. It is a people's court with a prosecutor as well as defense. We still don't know the verdict.

[Announcer] Does this mean that the Salvadoran Army never replied to your offer?

[Aguinada] No reply. There were times when we thought we would receive a reply, but the contradictions within the Salvadoran Army High Command did not permit this. In the end, we never got a definite answer that would allow us to release Colonel Castillo.

HAVANA REPORTS ARRIVAL OF 'U.S. MERCENARIES'

FL251529 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1447 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Speaking of military activities in general, we return to our part of the world, specifically Central America, and more specifically El Salvador. Despite official statements by the United States, which controls policy in El Salvador, to the effect that the antiguerrilla offensive is a success, U.S. military advisers continue to arrive in El Salvador unofficially.

U.S. mercenaries are now arriving in El Salvador; actually they began arriving 3 weeks ago. You can see them on the screen stepping off a truck. These men are reportedly very experienced due to their participation in the U.S. aggression against Vietnam and have been arriving in El Salvador for 3 weeks.

Their magazine, SOLDIER OF FORTUNE, the official mouthpiece of U.S. mercenaries, published an detailed report on their participation against the guerrillas in El Salvador.

As you just saw, they were received by some of the highest-ranking leaders of the Honduran [as heard] Army.

Well, U.S. interference in El Salvador could not be more extensive. The United States is not only training Salvadoran officers and soldiers in four countries, that is, in the United States, in the [Panama] Canal bases, in Honduras, and El Salvador itself, but it has also sent advisers and is now sending mercenaries.

These mercenaries have been arriving there over the past 3 weeks, supposed specialists in guerrilla warfare, antiguerrilla warfare.

Venceremos on 'Yankee Mercenaries'

PA250500 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] A group of Yankee mercenaries are in Morazan Department. These salaried assassins are here to train and instruct the (?children) of San Francisco (?Morazan) in the strategy used by the Yankee army in Vietnam.

These war maniacs, without a homeland, flag or honor, will get a taste in Morazan of what the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade is. These Yankee drug addicts and degenerate mercenaries will taste Morazan's dust. The heroic and glorious Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade will teach these foreign pawns what it means to face a courageous people, a dignified people, a people with honor, a people determined to win. In this rebel Morazan there is soil enough to bury any Yankee, Israeli, -- or wherever they come from -- mercenary who dares trample upon our national sovereignty.

We will defeat them as Cuba defeated them at Playa Giron; we will defeat them as Vietnam defeated them; as Nicaragua is defeating them. Homeland, yes! Yankees, no!

Lieutenant Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, chief of the battered Atlacatl Brigade, has confirmed the presence of soldiers of fortune in Morazan. Monterrosa added that the Yankee mercenaries are specialists in explosives, ambushes [word indistinct], and counterinsurgency techniques. The difficult military situation facing the dictatorship's troops has forced the fascist high command to request or beg military aid, not only from the Yankee imperialists, but also from the Israeli fascists, and lately, has forced it to hire those war-sick men called soldiers of fortune, who, according to the latest reports, are in Morazan Department.

VENCEREMOS EXPLAINS AIM OF FMLN SABOTAGE

PA260145 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Planning Minister Manuel Robles has disclosed that FMLN sapper units have blown up 72 bridges in the years we have been at war. According to Robles, this represents -- for the dictatorship -- approximately $19 million in property damage and $2.4 million in the purchase of repair equipment.

FMLN sabotage is intended to foil the dictatorship's plans to increase the number of troops and to buy more arms. It has been forced to divert the millions it receives from the U.S. Government to repair damage done by sabotage.

GUATEMALA

CLAIMS TO BELIZEAN TERRITORY MAY BE EXPANDED

PA260235 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 25 Aug 83 p 8

[Text] Guatemala will now claim all of Belize. The problem is being studied in order to formulate a new position.

The government is thoroughly analyzing the case of Belize in order to find ways to settle the old conflict, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran said yesterday, 24 August. Andrade noted that according to the stand adopted by the former government, Guatemala claimed only the Toledo district, in order to have a sure outlet to the Atlantic. The foreign minister emphasized that this demand belonged to the former regime and that it was now necessary to find other ways out.

Andrade declined to indicate the Guatemalan stance in the long dispute, and said only that "it is necessary to reexamine the problem in order to hold negotiations in which Guatemalan interests concerning this territory will have prime importance."

Although Andrade spoke in rather ambiguous terms, it can be inferred from his statement that Guatemala will make new claims which will not be limited, as were those of the former government, to the Toledo district.

The foreign minister expressed his willingness to resume a dialogue with the UK in order to end the very old disagreement.

STATION SEES NO REAL CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT

PA260150 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Station editorial: "Some Reflections on Guatemala's Political Future"]

[Text] The various political opposition groups have made interesting reflections on the expectations of the Guatemalan people regarding the meaning of the 8 August coup and the new government headed by General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores.

For important sectors of the Guatemalan intelligentsia, the coup that overthrew the regime of General Efrain Rios Montt must be interpreted as the result of the progressive deterioration of the government system in Guatemala. For example, the political forces which emerged around the figure of Dr Alberto Fuentes Mor and who now want to register a socialist party believe that, although religious fanaticism and the new tax package proposed by the former government caused general unrest, the coup accurately reflected the increasing inability of the traditional sectors to maintain their hegemony in Guatemalan society.

It is no secret to any advanced group that deep divisions and separations exist within the economically and politically powerful classes.

The replacement of people in the government apparatus indicates that there has not been a deep, real change of regime. This has to be seen as a reshuffle within the dominant forces, who, while trying to maintain the same system of authoritative dominance, are actually consolidating the power of the traditional groups that have governed the country since the overthrow of Colonel Jacobo Arbenz' regime in 1954.

The change of government is also aimed at stopping the progressive deterioration of those traditional groups. In addition, the apparent changes in the Guatemalan Government occur within the tensions of the explosive conflict in Central America.

The political opposition groups have called attention to the fact that the abolition of the special courts and the state of alarm, as well as the suspension of the illegal search of vehicles and persons that had been practiced by the military and police forces, are attempts to surround the new government with a democratic halo.

However, it is ncessary to reflect on the true nature of the readjustment within the country's dominant forces. Thus far, we have only a vague electoral plan without real guarantees for the participation of all democratic forces. The truth is that there are no conditions for a genuine process of democratization.

The stance regarding the serious incidents at the Spanish Embassy in 1980 and the clear-cut rejection of any attempt at economic and social change such as agrarian reform -- for which Agriculture, Livestock, and Foodstuffs Minister Leopoldo Sandoval Villeda has just been dismissed -- generate fear and a lack of credibility among the population.

Just after the new government was installed, promises were made that the new taxes would be thoroughly revised. However, yesterday afternoon, the government of General Mejia Victores categorically announced that,, for the sake of the country's needs, he would continue the taxes established at the beginning of August, including the 10-percent value added tax.

Unfortunately, history repeats itself. Promises are forgotten by government officials, but never by the people.

HONDURAS

WORK TEAM ANALYZES COMMISSION'S ACTIVITIES

PA252225 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] The work being carried out by the interinstitutional commission, to prepare the documents related to the objectives of the U.S. bipartisan group led by Henry Kissinger, was reviewed yesterday. The review was done by the work team formed by the Honduran Government for this purpose.

The foreign secretary said that the reason for the review was to analyze the work being done to see how it relates to economic and social goals over the short and medium term; to political, security, and diplomatic objectives; and to the aim of creating and strengthening democratic systems through free suffrage.

Based on this, it was agreed to form a team of officials who would immediately start preparation of what could be described as the infrastructure of this document, for approval by the commission.

COMMUNICATIONS SECRETARY RESIGNS OVER PLH ELECTION

PA260215 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2031 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 25 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Jose Azcona del Hoyo, the Honduran communications, public works and transportation secretary, announced his irrevocable resignation today. Azcona del Hoyo told journalists his resignation resulted from irregularities observed during the internal elections of the government party, the Liberal Party of Honduras, PLH, last Sunday.

According to Azcona, these "intolerable" irregularities "are an indication that President Roberto Suazo Cordova has lost political confidence in me." He added that as president of the PLH Central Executive Council, he has only received 3 of the 300 ballots.

When they learned about Azcona del Hoyo's resignation, the 45 PLH deputies in the National Congress issued a resolution supporting the party's general coordinator and President Suazo Cordova.

Azcona is PLH president and also a member of the National Congress, where he is likely to return, since he said he will continue to be active in politics.

HAVANA REPORTS PLANS FOR U.S. MILITARY BASE

PA250358 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] The United States will establish a regional military base in Honduras once the Big Pine II maneuvers have ended. This was announced in Tegucigalpa by diplomatic sources. The sources added that the location chosen for the base, that will be built at a cost of $200 million, is Puerto Castilla. An antiguerrilla training center is already operating in the area, where U.S. officers are training Salvadoran and Honduran troops.

Observers have said that the project will find strong opposition from Honduran sectors which believe that the permanent presence of U.S. military personnel in the country is a flagrant violation of national sovereignty.

ARMY CAPTURES GUERRILLAS IN OLANCHO DEPARTMENT

PA252355 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 0130 GMT 25 Aug 83

[By Milton Matheu]

[Excerpt] Colonel Daniel Bali Castillo, commander of the Public Security Forces, FUSEP, has confirmed a recent statement by General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez that there is a guerrilla force in Olancho Department. He revealed that several guerrillas were captured during an army operation carried out in that zone.

[Begin recording] [Bali Castillo] There is definitely an organized guerrilla movement in that region. It is commanded by Dr Reyes Mata and others who previously participated in the kidnapping of the Texaco general manager. Of course, the guerrilla movement is comprised of Hondurans who were recruited or whose parents have reported them as disappeared. This information has been presented to the government and Armed Forces.

Logically, these people -- as you have learned from the statements by the last guerrilla member to voluntarily turn himself in -- receive training in Cuba, at least for 2 years. This goes by stages: first they are recruited, selected, and then sent to Nicaragua. There, guerrilla members go through another selection phase and if the person shows a talent for leadership and training, he is sent to Cuba.

[Matheu] Colonel Bali Castillo, has there been a clash between the Army and these subversive groups operating in Olancho?

[Bali Castillo] We are working mostly in Olancho Department because this is where the guerrillas are located. Troops and intelligence members are operating there. I can assure you we have made some arrests. Several operations have been carried out to cut their supply lines. Once their supply lines are cut, it will be easier to capture or destroy them. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

SPECTER ENDS VISIT, CALLS TALKS 'FRUITFUL'

PA251555 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Senator Arlen Specter has described his talks with revolutionary leaders this afternoon as very fruitful in statements to local and foreign reporters before departing for his country. He paid a 24-hour visit to Nicaragua to get first-hand information on our country's position regarding the tense Central American situation.

The Republican senator visited El Salvador and Honduras before coming to Nicaragua. He met with top officials of those governments. He visited the National Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the prison farm today. In the afternoon he met with Tomas Borge, commander of the revolution and interior minister, and Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman.

Specter said that the six-point proposal advanced by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, head of this government, is a good starting point for the search for peace and detente in the Central American region. He added that, for this reason, there should be more meetings between congressmen and leaders of the Nicaraguan Government.

Regarding the Contadora Group, the Republican senator said that he favors the possibilities for examining several matters within the framework of this peace initiative. He also referred to positive remarks by Cuban President Fidel Castro on the pacification of the region. The inclusion of the United States and Cuba in the Contadora Group would be very desirable, he stressed. Before boarding the plane to return home he noted that U.S. assistance to the Somozists makes the search for peace more complicated and that he is willing to advise President Reagan in this regard so that covert aid will not be used to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government.

Specter also said that the current U.S. naval maneuvers in the Central American region, and more specifically off Nicaraguan coasts, are a problem for the Congress with regard to existing laws for the deployment of U.S. military forces in any region of the world. He stated that, according to U.S. law, the U.S. President can decide where he wants to send military forces, but it is for Congress to decide when to declare war. He added that the presence of U.S. ships in Central America, whether good or bad, is a problem for Congress because many representatives view this as part of a covert war. In conclusion, he expressed concern over tensions between Nicaragua and Honduras and noted that peaceful formulas must be sought.

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH DANIEL ORTEGA

PA252254 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Today, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, met with the DPRK foreign minister [as heard] to discuss bilateral affairs.

The meeting was held at the Cesar Augusto Silva International Convention Center in Managua. Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, Nicaraguan foreign minister, was also present.

The DPRK foreign minister delivered a message from DPRK President Kim Il-song to Commander Ortega Saavedra and several presents, all of which were acknowledged by the Sandinist leader.

CSSR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, GIVES AID

PA260250 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] CSSR Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes said today that his government definitely supports the Contadora Group initiative.

Jaromir Johanes arrived today at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport, accompanied by the director of international affairs of the Communist Party of Czechslovakia and other government officials.

Johanes delivered a shipment of medicines to Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga. He said that this donation is part of a modest contribution and an expression of solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people, which will be used to alleviate the consequences of criminal attacks staged by Somozist bands supported by imperialism.

The CSSR official said that the military maneuvers in Central American waters do not contribute to a peaceful solution; instead, they increase tension in the area.

NEW HONDURAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PA251715 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] In presenting his credentials to the revolutionary government, Colonel Isidro Tapia Martinez, the new Honduran ambassador, rejected the proposal by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Government Junta, who stressed the need for a non-aggression pact between Nicaragua and Honduras.

In addition, the new head of the Honduran Embassy in Managua denied the existence of counterrevolutionary Somozist camps in Honduras, and said that his government is unaware of armed actions carried out by these criminals along the border with Nicaragua.

(Oscar Hudson), a Miskito representative, spoke today before the UN Human Rights Commission and said that Somozist counterrevolutionary bands kidnap whole Miskito communities and take them to concentration camps in Honduran territory.

TARIFF DISAGREEMENTS DISCUSSED WITH HONDURAS

PA242215 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Jose Domingo Flores report relayed by Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The technical commission comprised of the economic integration directors of Honduras and Nicaragua met yesterday in Honduras. They were approached by HRN [call letters for Voz de Honduras].

Agenor Herrera, the Nicaraguan director for economic integration, said that no agreement has been reached as yet. He said:

[Begin recording] [Herrera] On this occasion, there have perhaps been some factors on which we have not been able to reach an agreement. We feel that in the future, at the level of deputy ministers, or of the permanent bilateral joint committee, it will be possible to reach an agreement.

[Flores] Could you cite some points on which you have not been able to agree today?

[Herrera] We should receive the same tariff conditions that are being granted to Guatemala. That is our position. Guatemala is being allowed to trade freely. Considering the fact that Nicaragua's industrial development is on par with Nicaragua [as heard], in all fairness, Nicaragua should receive at least the same treatment as Guatemala. We are not asking for too much. We are only asking for what is fair, according to the agreement reached by the ministers in their meeting on 19 January in Pochomil.

[Flores] Honduran officials have said that you will not agree to an official exchange rate. Would you agree to negotiate this?

[Herrera] AS I have said before, every subject can be discussed. All developing nations, particularly the nations of Central America, are experiencing economic troubles. If you receive a paycheck, and you have to eat, you have to set priorities on what you are going to buy. You are not going to buy luxury items if you need bread and clothing. All the Central American countries, including Honduras, have been setting their priorities for imports. The first measure is to lift tariff barriers on trade. If Honduras grants us the same terms of trade that it gives to Guatemala or the other Central American countries, we would immediately repeal Law 714, which establishes a 10-percent tax on Honduran imports.

PSC WITHDRAWS FROM STATE COUNCIL COMMISSION

PA251545 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Julio Ramon Garcia Vilchez, representative of the Social Christian Party [PSC] in the State Council, is no longer a member of the State Council's Domestic Defense Commission, which is studying the Patriotic Military Service Bill. Garcia Vilchez' withdrawal from this commission was explained in a letter from PSC President Adan Fletes to the State Council's board of directors, in which he expressed disagreement with this patriotic law and asked that the PSC representative be relieved of his duties as member of that commission.

The State Council had included Garcia Vilchez in the commission so that all sectors could be represented and give their opinion as to how to best implement the military service bill, but this opportunity was rejected by the PSC.

Parties React to Withdrawal

PA251729 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] The Social Christians have never been on the people's side, political leaders have said. Reaction to the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party's [PSC] withdrawal from the commission studying the Patriotic Military Service Bill has been rejected because the nation is facing, at any moment, a threatened U.S. Government invasion.

Asked about the attitude assumed by the PSC leaders, Allan Zambrana, representative in the State Council for the Labor Action and Unity Federation (CAUS), said that the party is not contributing to the bill's improvement and that this is a manifestation of sectarianism.

Meanwhile, Cesar Delgadillo, leader of the Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC], said that the PSC's attitude is anti-popular because its leaders have never been for the people or for the demands and transformations of the revolutionary process.

CAPTURED CONTRA SAYS FORCES HAVE U.S. AIRCRAFT

FL251410 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] A former lieutenant in the Somozist National Guard, arrested in Managua, has revealed that the counterrevolutionaries have airplanes and helicopters at a Honduran Air Force base near Tegucigalpa and that the aircraft are American-made.

CIUDAD SANDINO INHABITANTS REPEL SOMOZIST ATTACK

PA251725 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Yesterday morning the people of Ciudad Sandino, formerly El Jicaro -- who are trained in all forms of defense -- killed 21 Somozist beasts, who were part of a task force, in another of the general of free men's historical sites of struggle, today's edition of BARRICADA reports.

After 2 and 1/2 hours of fighting, several hundred revolutionary guards, policemen, volunteers, militiamen, and members of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] inflicted 21 deaths and an unspecified number of casualties on some 200 Somozists who attacked at 0445 yesterday. The Somozists came down from the mountains after shooting four mortars from La Cruz Hill, causing little damage. When the first shells fell, the people's forces -- dozens of half-dressed men who, nevertheless, carried their rifles -- opened fire. Nine of the Somozists' bodies were exhibited in the Ciudad Sandino plaza, while the other 12 were scattered in the woods. The surviving Somozists fled, defeated, toward Honduran territory.

BRIEFS

GDR MEDICINE -- While U.S. imperialism increases its attacks on Nicaragua, the GDR reinforces its solidarity with the people of Sandino. These words were expressed by the GDR ambassador to Nicaragua, Gerald Mockle, when, accompanied by Deputy Health Minister Mayra Pasos, he received a shipment of medicine from the GDR which will be used in health programs. Mockle said that the GDR working class is promoting an extensive campaign of solidarity with Nicaragua, which they have called "Hands Off Nicaragua," to collect funds to purchase staples for the Nicaraguan people. [Text] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 24 Aug 83 PA]

FORMER STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL CITED ON U.S. POLICY

FL251310 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Former U.S. State Department official Wayne Smith has said that Reagan's current policy, if it continues to its logical conclusion, will only produce a foreign policy disaster for the United States.

Smith, who headed the U.S. Interests Section in Havana until last year, said in Washington that the Reagan administration, while publicly insisting on finding a negotiated solution, has in practice rejected all opportunities to do so.

The former diplomat insisted that the designations of a special envoy, Richard Stone, and of Henry Kissinger to head a bipartisan commission were tricks by Reagan to try to improve his deteriorating public image.

COMMENTARY LINKS ULTRARIGHT WITH U.S. GOVERNMENT

FL252000 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Commentary by Carlos Mora Herman]

[Text] The policy implemented by the current U.S. Administration headed by President Ronald Reagan has provided fertile ground for the growth, development, and activity of ultrarightist organizations. An entire procession of groups and bands of diverse ideologies have resumed their activities and grouped and organized themselves, posing a serious threat at this time.

Three organizations in the United States with a sad and sinister history -- the Klu Klux Klan, the Nazi Party, and the Minutemen -- have succeeded in coordinating their activities, combining an arsenal which includes rifles, pistols, assorted machineguns, grenade launchers, mortars, bazookas, and other heavy-caliber weapons.

Moreover, these groups maintain a regular training schedule on antiguerrilla warfare techniques. The continuing indoctrination of the members of these ultrarightist organizations is based on blind hate for communism and communists and on the concept that all those who oppose Reagan's warmongering policy, and the McCarthyism which inspires it, are enemies who must be destroyed without hesitation.

There is a rabid feeling of racism common to all these ultrarightist organizations. It manifests itself in actions against Jews, blacks, Latins, and Asians and reveals its fascist ideological essence. Joining this crowd is an entire collection of religious sectarian groups such as the so-called Church of Christ which operates in California.

The most fearsome of these organizations is the one called Posse Comitatus -- which in Latin means power of the country -- founded in 1968 by a former member of the pro-Nazi group known as the Golden Shirts [Camisas Doradas]. Posse Comitatus has its headquarters in Tigerton, Wisconsin, and is said to have 2 million members. This group conducts counterinsurgency, guerrilla warfare, and bomb-making courses.

An indication of the seriousness of the existence of these kinds of organizations in the United States and the fact that they can act with impunity is seen in the fact that the president of Posse Comitatus, (James Wisstrom), recently revealed that his people have participated, along with the Klu Klux Klan and the Minutemen, in joint military maneuvers in Sierra Nevada, California.

This proves that these fascist organizations not only act without any kind of deterrence but receive assistance from power groups closely linked to the current administration of President Ronald Reagan.

MALMIERCA, OLSZOWSKI GIVE SPEECHES IN WARSAW

FL252350 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Cuba and Poland have stressed that the cooperation established between the two countries has become even more important at a time when the two nations are being threatened and attacked by Yankee imperialism.

All Polish newspapers today carried the speeches delivered by the foreign ministers of Cuba and Poland during the welcoming banquet for Isidoro Malmierca hosted by Stefan Olszowski.

The Polish press also carried coverage of the opening of the official Cuban-Polish talks and on Malmierca's meetings with Tadeusz Mlynczak, deputy chairman of Poland's Council of State, and with Josef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR].

In their welcoming ceremony speeches, the two foreign ministers fully agreed in their viewpoints regarding the evaluation of Cuban-Polish cooperation and to the international situation.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca reiterated the support of the Government and the Communist Party of Cuba for the actions of the PZPR and the government led by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski for the fortification of socialism and for the welfare of the Polish people.

Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski expressed gratitude for the Cuban leadership's appreciation of Poland's problems and highly praised the role played by Cuba and its top leader, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, at the helm of the Nonaligned Movement.

Malmierca and Olszowski also expressed concern over the deployment of 572 new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in various countries of Western Europe and asserted that they represent a grave threat to peace in the continent and in the world.

RIZO ALVAREZ VISITS COOPERATIVE DURING GDR VISIT

FL251821 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Julian Rizo Alvarez, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, has visited the agro-industrial center located in the region of Neubrandenburg as part of an official visit to the GDR.

The president of the cooperative explained important aspects of the production center to the Cuban visitors.

BENEFITS OF STUDENT SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM LAUDED

PA251753 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] Cuban educational institutions, through the Cuban Foreign Ministry, have granted 5,680 scholarships to students of the so-called Third World for the next school year, beginning in September. This raises the number of scholarship holders from Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America who will attend middle and upper level centers in Cuba to 25,000.

The Cuban scholarship program for students from the Third World, independent of government systems or political backgrounds, is based on the principles of proletarian internationalism and solidarity. We also stress that it is an unselfish opportunity offered by Cuba to those governments wishing to take advantage of these facilities and that it represents an additional effort for the country because of the economic difficulties it faces.

Of the 5,680 scholarships that will be granted in the coming year, 1,440 will be for students from the Caribbean Basin; 330 of these scholarships are intended for the English-speaking Caribbean countries.

Foreign Ministry official Nelson Restado said that most of the scholarships offered to the eastern Caribbean nations this year are in the fields of food technology, agriculture , fisheries, sugar technology, and medical sciences. He added that the scholarships take into account the traits, specific needs, and situations of the countries involved, as well as the demand for specialized knowledge and expertise required by the diverse areas of development in the Caribbean nations.

Students from countries such as Antiqua and Barbuda, Barbados, the Bahamas, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, St Christopher-Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago who wish to take advantage of the scholarship program being offered by Cuban authorities will profit from the benefits of the Cuban educational system at absolutely no cost.

Foreign scholarship students receive free room and board, transportation and clothing, and cultural, sports, and recreation services. They also receive free medical care and an allowance of approximately $80 for upper level students and $27 for middle level students.

It is important to point out that scholarship students from abroad are exempt from military service. Therefore, they receive no military training, contrary to the slanderous lies of the enemies of the revolution.

FIFTH BIENNIAL PNC CONGRESS ISSUES STATEMENTS

Amends Party Constitution

FL242300 Bridgetown CANA in English 2200 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Aug 24, CANA -- The recent Fifth Biennial Congress of the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) has amended the constitution of the party to strengthen party discipline and to provide a more effective organisation, according to an official statement. As a result, the congress -- highest decision-making forum of the PNC -- is now empowered to elect the leader of the party and also 15 members of the party's Executive Committee. Formerly, congress elected only seven members, while the others were elected by the General Council.

According to the statement, the amendments also mean that a number of offices have been abolished. Among these are the offices of chairman, vice chairman, treasurer, co-treasurer, and assistant general secretary. Instead, the leadership has been empowered to assign tasks commensurate with those offices to persons from among the elected 15 and those who will be co-opted to the Central Committee.

One "positive" aspect of this amendment is that those who are to be assigned special duties may be fulltime party officers, a change from the present system where some officers function in a dual capacity of party officers and state officials, the statement said. President Forbes Burnham, who is party leader, has also been empowered to appoint the general secretary and the deputy leader from among members of the Central Executive Committee.

"Another amendment makes the party responsible for ideological training of members and provides for the amplification of a section of the rule of the constitution to stress the socialist nature of the party and its struggle against subversion, reaction, and imperialism," the statement said.

Accuses U.S. of 'Economic Aggression'

FL252100 Bridgetown CANA in English 1733 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Aug 25, CANA -- The recent Fifth Biennial Congress of the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) accused the United States of "committing several acts of economic aggression" against the party, government, and people of Guyana, according to a statement from the Presidential Secretariat today. "The strongly worded resolution explained that the strategy of economic and political aggression was designed to thwart our agricultural/economic policies and coerce us into abandoning our socialist direction," the statement read.

"This strategy has been manifested in the employment of veto powers on the part of the U.S. Administration to block an agricultural loan of 156 million dollars (1 Guy dollar; 33 cents U.S.) which was due to be spent on the second phase of the first stage of (a big drainage and irrigation) project." The Guyana Government applied to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) for 156 million dollars (Guy) to finance the project, but the U.S. has opposed IDB aid to Guyana.

The resolution noted that the United States had cancelled two other loans totalling 68.4 million dollars (Guy) which were to have been used for small farm development and the modernisation of the rice industry. The Congress condemned "United States imperialists for their open acts of aggression against Guyana."

COLOMBIA

MEXICAN EMBASSY OCCUPIED BY AMNESTIED GUERRILLAS

PA252255 Paris AFP in Spanish 2214 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Bogota, 25 Aug (AFP) -- The Mexican Embassy here was occupied this afternoon by 30 former Colombian guerrillas who took advantage of the amnesty.

Although the occupation was carried out peacefully, efforts to get in touch with Ambassador Antonia Sanchez have failed.

The persons who occupied the embassy, who were apparently not armed, said at first that they are trying to draw the Colombian Government's attention to the hardships that those who took advantage of the amnesty are facing in resuming civilian life. They want to talk to an authorized spokesman of President Belisario Betancur's administration.

PARAGUAY

TWENTY-FOUR DETAINEES END FAST, OTHERS CONTINUE

PY241759 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 23 Aug 83 p 12

[Excerpt] Twenty persons who are being prosecuted for alleged violations of Law 209 have ended a fast to protest their detention and to demand their freedom. Four other persons who were also fasting will do the same, but some of the 37 persons under arrest will continue fasting. A judge has called a hearing for four persons involved in the so-called "pro-China" case. The Committee of Churches has reported that 19 persons who are being tried because of their involvement in the so-called "pro-China" case have ended their fast. These persons are under arrest on charges of being alleged members of a group which, according to the police, has contacts with communist groups with PRC connections.

Alfonso Silva Quintana, the only detainee who was sentenced for violating Law 209 and who was also fasting, has ended his fast. But Juan Francisco Arrom, Agustin Chamorro, Abel Granje, and Ruben Lisboa, all of whom have been charged with perpetrating subversive activities, are supposed to end their fast today.

Meanwhile, the other members of the group, which totals 37, will continue fasting. Among them are women who are detained in the Buen Pastor Women's Penitentiary. In a statement issued yesterday, Arrom, Chamorro, Granje, and Lisboa noted that the fast "was the highest point in our struggle as working students."

PERU

HAVANA CITES FORMER LEADERS ON GENERALS, REBELS

PA241255 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Former Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez and former Prime Minister Oscar Molina have rejected accusations that Army generals who served under them are involved in activities of the clandestine armed group Shining Path. These accusations were made last week by General Arnaldo Briceno Zevallos, Army commander-in-chief and Joint General Staff president.

Morales Bermudez said that Briceno Zevallos' statements are intended to cause unrest among the citizens and retired military officers and that he does not believe that officers who served under him, although many did not share his views, are involved in subversive activities.

Oscar Molina said there is no evidence that any of the retired generals have links with the clandestine armed group.

The newspaper EL DIARIO MARKA has reported that military sources had said that neither the Air Force nor the Navy had supported Briceno Zevallos' accusations.

In the meantime, Interior Minister Luis Percovich has denied that members of the Republican Guard in the convulsed Ayacucho region had gone on strike. Percovich said such rumors are aimed at undermining the Peruvian military institutions' discipline and morale.

SURINAME

NEWS AGENCY TO RECEIVE TASS ENGLISH NEWSCAST

FL242135 Bridgetown CANA in English 2110 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Aug 24, CANA -- The official Suriname News Agency (SNA) will shortly start receiving a daily, six-hour English news cast from TASS, the official Soviet mouthpiece, according to a government statement. Deputy editor-in-chief of SNA, Chandra van Binnendijk, was in Moscow last month to initial an agreement for receipt of the TASS service. The move is in line with SNA's effort to establish an enriched network of information flows between this leftist-ruled South American republic and agencies in both socialist and highly industrialised capitalist countries, the statement said.